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exception of soldiers, in some cases of preachers, etc., he still thinks that universal education resulting in universal political capacity should precede universal suffrage.

To preserve the purity of the ballot and check all kinds of illegitimate influences, he favors the secret Australian ballot system, as carried out in Belgium, and thinks further that all the expenses of the election ought to be borne by the State and not by the candidates. He well says: "If these expenses are borne by the candidates, the question will seem to be one of individual interest rather than the good of the State, whereas the election of a representative or of a municipal councillor is above all a matter of public interest."

He goes somewhat outside the field of politics, as Americans ordinarily view it, in advocating the congregational system of electing pastors to churches, thinking that the training that the church members thus get in popular elections will have a beneficial influence upon politics. The evil influence of the clergy in elections also seems to him worthy of extended comment. These discussions show mainly that the environment of the author was not that of an American.

The method of the book is not merely analytical and psychological, but is also in good part historical, and the author makes frequent use of his extended knowledge of books and men and government; and a work that has discussed at length the general principles of politics, with especial reference to bringing out the advantages of democratic government and the necessary conditions for its success, closes fitly with a long chapter upon the lessons that history teaches us upon these different questions.

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DAS KREDITWESEN DER STAATEN UND STÄDTE DER NORDAMERIKANISCHEN UNION, in seiner historischen Entwicklung, von DR. CARL COPPING PLEHN. Pp. 93. Jena, 1891.

This work of an American student, now Professor at Middlebury, Vt., is a convenient summary of the history of public

debts in American States and municipalities. A more extensive examination of the field would have led the writer into the details of local history and would have marred the continuity of the recital. The accessible materials seem to have been carefully examined, and the result is a clear and orderly exposition of the main features of the historical development.

Both in States and cities this history shows two distinct periods, one of somewhat open-handed debt-making, which was followed by constitutional restriction. It was necessary to separate States from cities in the treatment. We are shown how the liberal use of the borrowing power saddled burdens on the communities incommensurate with their resources. The discontent with this state of affairs evinced itself in the effort to unburden the debt on the Federal Government in the early forties. Unsuccessful in this attempt, the people in the revision of the constitutions very generally placed restrictions on the borrowing power, which are described in ample detail. With or without plausible pretext some of the States scaled or repudiated their debts, though the reproachful term repudiation was sometimes applied to a temporary default in interest payments, which was afterwards made good. The cities were debarred from this convenient method of ridding themselves of a disagreeable burden. The effect of these various measures has been a decrease in the absolute as well as the per capita debt of the States and cities.

The history of local debts is a chapter in that of internal improvements. The main purpose of this debt, both in States and cities, has been the promotion of such ends. Neither State nor local debt appears to any great extent prior to the era of canals and railroads, and it does not assume importance until after aid for such enterprises ceased to flow from the Federal Treasury. The debt of States was contracted most largely for what are sometimes termed productive purposes, though in the days of the war a not inconsiderable war debt was added to the public burden. Similar purposes, though of a more purely local nature, led to the

contraction of city debts, and these in turn became more prominent after constitutional restrictions had limited the borrowing power of the States. R. P. F.

METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL REMUNERATION. By DAVID F. SCHLOSS. Pp. xx. and 287. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. London : Williams & Norgate. 1892.

The author of this valuable little book is already known as a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *Economic Review* and the *Economic Journal*, and also as the author of the Chapter on the London boot trade in Mr. Chas. Booth's *Labor and Life of the People*. The present treatise is at once a summary and a continuation of his previous work.

The book treats solely of the methods of industrial remuneration considered apart from the amount. It is based on (1) the wide and varied observations of the author, at first hand, in numerous factories and workshops, mines, etc. ; (2) the recent parliamentary investigations into the condition of the laboring classes, the "sweating system," etc., the reports of other systematic inquiries into the same subject by different bodies, as for instance the Social Economy Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1889 ; and (3) the recent publications on Labor, Wages, Profit-Sharing, Co-operation, etc.

The immense amount of material compressed into the comparatively small space is yet thoroughly digested and treated in a way that shows great powers of accurate observation and scientific analysis. The chief fault of the book is, perhaps, the too strict systematization which leads, at times, to wearying repetitions.

The discussion may be divided into two parts ; (1) the wage system in its various forms, (2) the different methods of Profit-Sharing and Co-operation. The first few chapters are devoted to an analysis of the different kinds of wages.